

ments of the Board, were accredited for one year from date: Methodist Hospital, Los Angeles; Fairmount Hospital, San Francisco; Union Labor Hospital, Eureka.

On recommendation of Mr. E. J. Lea, two firms were granted licenses to operate cold storage warehouses.

The Board then considered violation of the food and drug laws and held the hearings set for this day. In each instance the Board determined by vote the disposition of the case.

WILBUR A. SAWYER, M. D.,  
Secretary.

### STEREOPTICON LOAN LIBRARY.

The stereopticon loan library established by the United States Public Health Service consists of over 2,000 views, the majority of which are original, dealing with the aspects of various public health problems. Additions are constantly being made to the collection. The slides are classified by diseases or subjects, the following being the respective divisions of the library:

**Alaska.**—Eighty-three views depicting living conditions in the Territory of Alaska, the type of villages and the diseases from which the natives suffer.

**Children and Children's Diseases.**—The various eruptive diseases of children are shown in fifty views. Chiefly of interest to physicians.

**Health Exhibits.**—Over ninety photographic slides of the exhibit of the U. S. Public Health Service at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Many of these views explain the means of dissemination of different diseases, the mortality therefrom and the value of preventive measures. All are original.

**Hookworm.**—The geographic distribution of the disease, its economic importance, the life history of the parasite, its invasion of human tissue and the resulting effects, are demonstrated in a series of over ninety slides.

**Indians.**—Housing and living conditions among American Indians. Shown in fifty views.

**Leprosy.**—Forty-five slides depicting the disease. Principally of service to physicians.

**Living Conditions.**—Contains a relatively small number of slides. See other subjects.

**Malaria.**—Prevalence of the disease, the malarial parasites, larval, pupal and adult developmental stages of mosquitoes, breeding places, methods of extermination, including oiling, drainage, and the types of fish destructive to larvae. Prevention of the disease by screening and the use of quinine. Two hundred and seventy-five views.

**Milk.**—Eighty views showing tuberculous cows, proper and improper stabling, care and treatment of dairy herds, methods of obtaining pure milk, spread of milk-borne epidemics and the value of sanitary measures.

**Miscellaneous Subjects.**—Sewage disposal, fumigation and cleaning of railway cars, and views relating to Rocky Mountain spotted fever.

**Mouth Hygiene.**—Twelve slides showing the development of the teeth.

**Parasites and Organisms.**—Over two hundred views of the common organisms causing the diseases of man, including different types of water organisms. Also the developmental stages of fleas, lice, flies, and disease-bearing vermin.

**Pellagra.**—Statistical data, geographical distribution and the lesions of the disease presented by sixty photographic slides.

**Plague.**—Perhaps the most complete collection of original plague slides extant. Practically every aspect of plague prevention is demonstrated, including the eradication of rodents and squirrels,

methods of rat-proofing, ship fumigation, the examination and classification of rats, the plague organism, and the relation of fleas to the spread of the disease. Over five hundred views.

**Rural Schools.**—Not yet complete. Ten slides.

**Service General.**—The activities of the U. S. Public Health Service depicted in 320 views. Quarantine vessels and stations, methods of fumigation, the examination of passengers, detention barracks and quarantine procedure. The mental and physical examination of immigrants, types of immigrants, and immigration stations. Marine hospitals, including the tuberculosis sanatorium at Fort Stanton, New Mexico.

**Smallpox.**—Ninety slides illustrating the eruptive stages of the disease, the protection afforded by vaccination and the lesions thereof.

**Trachoma.**—The disease in its acute and chronic stages, and such effects as pannus, entropion and blindness. Trachoma among the American Indians and the relief work of the Public Health Service in the mountains of Kentucky are also shown. One hundred and twenty slides, many of which are colored.

**Tropical Diseases.**—Incomplete. Filariae, trypanosomes, and intestinal parasites illustrated, together with the common infections of the tropics. Forty views.

**Tuberculosis.**—One hundred slides showing the economic loss from tuberculosis, susceptible races, the tubercle bacillus, pathological conditions in the lungs, the relation of the disease to improper housing and the causes predisposing to infection. Also the methods of care, precautions to be exercised and the benefits of sanatorium treatment.

**Typhoid Fever.**—Of great public health interest. The role of uncleanness, infected milk, polluted water, improper sewage disposal, and flies in the dissemination of the infection. Methods of prevention, including proper care of milk supplies, avoidance of water pollution and the prevention of fly breeding; 350 views.

**Yellow Fever.**—Mosquitoes in different stages of development, preventive measures, including detention camps. The discoverers of the means of transmission of the disease.

### How to Use the Stereopticon Loan Library.

The slides are loaned to physicians, health organizations, educators, welfare workers and others without cost. Persons desiring slides should advise the Bureau as to what subjects they are interested in, so that the proper catalogues may be forwarded. The slides should be selected by number, and the request made upon the application blank. If desired, the Public Health Service will undertake to make the selection, provided the applicant will state what he wishes to illustrate. There is no arbitrary limit within which the slides are to be returned, but as the demand far exceeds the supply, it is expected that they will be returned at the earliest possible moment. Stereopticon lanterns are not loaned, but as the slides are of standard size, 3½ by 4 inches, any lantern may be used. It is expected that slides broken by careless handling or packing will be replaced; these to be ordered from the government contractor by the U. S. Public Health Service and the bill therefor to be paid by the borrower.

It is requested that in returning the slides a letter of transmittal be forwarded, stating the approximate number of persons to whom the views have been shown. The container should be labeled with the name and address of the sender, and returned by express prepaid or by mail. Photographs, from which it is possible to obtain slides of public health interest, will be gladly received and promptly returned.